Revamping of Police System

3887. DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N.D.P. is supporting certain schemes for revamping the Police system in India;

(b) if so, the details of the action plan drawn up for different States;

(c) the plan drawn up for the State of Andhra Pradesh and the adjoining States; and

(d) the details of the U.N.D.P. training programme conducted recently at the Rajasthan Police Academy, Jaipur, and the lessons of general nature drawn therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Ministry of Home Affairs with the assistance of UNDP is implementing a project titled "Improving Organisation & Management of Law Enforcement System in India". The project aims at capacity building for an effective and efficient law enforcement system through new management initiatives. The project is being implemented in 3 States, Assam, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu in 3 selected police stations in each State.

(b) The action plan of the project include the following:

(i) Laying down base line of minimum working conditions for police and attempting to fill the gap between the base line and the existing facilities.

(ii) Laying down minimum base line of equipment and supply for each police station and fulfilling the gap between this and existing facilities.

(iii) Setting up of a representative community liaison group in each police station, which would work as a bridge between police station and the public it serves.

(iv) A training initiative at police stations, district and state level to bring about the necessary attritudinal changes and competency in police.

(c) Andhra Pradesh is not one of the above selected 3 States for this project.

(d) The training of police personnel under the project was conducted for 4 weeks at Rajasthan Police Academy, Jaipur. The training methodology included field visits, discussions, role play and other experimental techniques. The lessons drawn are—need to improve the behaviour of the police towards common man, improvement in the image of the police, need for attitudinal change of the police men and better police-public relation with positive mutual understanding.

Functioning of NHRC

3888. DR. ALLADI P. RAJ KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an exercise has been undertaken to review and remove the constraints in the functioning of the National Human Rights Commission;

(b) if so, the major items undertaken for review; and

(c) the time frame, if any, fixed for the review?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in their Annual Reports for the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 had recommended amendments to certain Sections of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. Some of these amendments proposed by the NHRC, *inter-alia* seek to vest certain powers to the Commission relating to appointment of Officers and Staff, power to compel the attendance of persons to whom summons have been issued, power to initiate prosecution, power to grant interim relief to the victims, financial autonomy, that the NHRC be described

as an "Autonomous body" discretionary powers to entertain complaints even after one year and NHRC to be declared as an appellate body against the orders/ recommendations of the State Human Rights Commission.

These amendments are being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law and are engaging the attention of the Government.

(c) Such review is a continuous and ongoing process.

Crimes against Women

3889. SHRI ASHOK MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of crimes committed against women in the different States of the country since 1991-92, year-wise;

(b) the number of prosecutions against those accused for such crimes since 1991-92, year-wise; and

(c) whether Government would recommend the establishment of special tribunals in some States for speedy trial of offences against women?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects according to the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is essentially the responsibility of the State Governments.

Available information in regard to incidents of crime against women during the years 1991 to 1997 is given below:—

Year	Incidents of crime
1991	74,093
1992	79,037
1993	83,954
1994	1,01,657
1995	1,09,259
1996	1,15,723
1997	1,12,785

(The data in regard to offences under the Heads—Importation of Girls, Sati Prevention Act, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act and Indecent Representation of Women is being collected at the Central level with effect from 1994 only. Hence the sharp increase in the number of cases in 1994.)

The enclosed statement contains information about cases in which chargesheets were filed during the relevant period. (*See* below)

Administration of Justice in Districts/ Subordinate Courts comes under the purview of the State Government High Courts. It is essentially for them to set up such Special Tribunals or Special Courts according to their requirements in order to ensure speedy trial of cases.

Statement

Number of Cases of Crimes against Women in which Chargesheets were Filed During 1991 to 1997

S.No.	Crime	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1.	Rape	NA	15816	15981	11304	11679	NA	NA
2.	Kidnapping Abduction	NA	15752	16918	7983	7699	NA	NA
3.	Dowry Death	NA	NA	NA	NA	3994	NA	NA
4.	Molestation	NA	NA	NA	NA	23615	NA	NA
5.	Sexual Harassment	NA	NA	NA	NA	4449	NA	NA
6.	Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	23242	NA	NA